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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests. You will not be surprised to learn that in the peculiar exigencies of the times our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have during the whole year been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic divisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure sooner or later to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations, in this case, discarding all moral, social and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear, as yet, not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it. The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably, saw from the first that it was the union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one strong nation promises more durable peace and more extensive, valuable and reliable commerce than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments. It is not my purpose to review our discussions with foreign states, because whatever might be their wishes or dispositions, the integrity of our country and the stability of Government mainly depend, not upon them, but on the loyalty, virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people. The correspondence itself, with the usual reservations, is herewith submitted. I venture to hope that it will appear that we have practiced prudence and liberality towards foreign powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor. Since, however, it is apparent that here as in every other state, foreign dangers necessarily attend domestic difficulties I recommend that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defenses on every side. While under this general recommendation provision for defending our sea coast line already occurs to the mind, I also, in the same connection, ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, all at well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky no doubt will co-operate, and through her Legislature make the most judicious selection of a line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the general government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done it will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also a valuable permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the temporary future.

Some treaties, designed chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration. Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial Powers to adopt desirable melioration of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of an accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's Minister, accredited to this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Perthshire*, in June last by the United States steamer Massachusetts, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and as justice requires that we should commit no belligerant act not founded on strict right, as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the commissioners, under the act of the 3d of March, 1859. It, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect, I would suggest that authority be given for investing the principal over the proceeds of the surplus referred to, in good securities, with a view to the satisfaction of such other just claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that Empire.

By the Act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and to capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce, in the Eastern seas especially, it seems to me that it would also be advisable to authorize the commanders of sailing vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases in event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities.

If any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia, I am unable to discern it—unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress.

I submit, for your consideration, the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge-de-affairs near each of those new States. It does not admit of doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the government the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith and zeal for their country's deliverance from present peril have induced them to contribute to the support of the government the whole of their limited acquisitions. This fact imposes peculiar obligations to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenue from all sources for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was eighty-six millions eight hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred dollars and twenty-seven cents, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were eighty-four millions five hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-seven cents, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, of two million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand and sixty-five dollars and eighty cents. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of 1st of July, were one hundred and two million five hundred and nine dollars, and twenty seven cents, and the expenses ninety-eight millions two hundred and thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and nine cents, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of four million two hundred and ninety-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and eighteen cents.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year 1863, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army, and for recommendations having in view an increase of its efficiency and the well being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care.

It is gratifying to know that the patriotism of the people has proved equal to the occasion, and that the number of troops tendered greatly exceed the forces which Congress authorized me to call into the field. I refer with pleasure to those portions of his report which make allusion to the credible degree of discipline already attained by our troops, and to the excellent sanitary condition of the entire army. The recommendation of the Secretary for an organization of the militia upon a uniform basis is a subject of vital importance to the future safety of the country and is commended to the serious attention of Congress. The large addition to the regular army, in connection with the defection that has so considerably diminished the number of its officers, gives peculiar importance to his recommendation for increasing the corps of cadets to the greatest capacity of the military academy. By mere omission, I presume, Congress has failed to provide chaplains for hospitals occupied by volunteers. This subject was brought to my notice and I was induced to draw up the form of a letter, one copy of which, properly addressed, has been delivered to each of the persons, and at the dates respectively named, and stated in a schedule containing also the form of the letter marked A, and herewith transmitted. These gentlemen, I understand, entered upon the duties designated at the time respectively stated in the schedule, and have labored faithfully therein ever since, and therefore recommend that they be compensated at the same rate as chaplains in the army, and further suggest that general provision be made for chaplains to serve at hospitals as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration, and the results of measures to increase its efficiency and power. Such have been the additions, by construction and purchase, that it may almost be said a navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag have been put afloat, and performed deeds which have increased our naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to; promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean and one by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forborne making nominations to fill these vacancies, for reasons which I will now state. Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by revolt, so that if successors were appointed in the same localities they could not now serve upon their circuits, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve even here upon the Supreme Bench. I have been unwilling to throw new duties upon members of the bar, in the midst of their new burdens, and deprive the country of their services in the forum, while they remain the only refuge of the citizen against the violence of force. Again, I have been reluctant to call to my counsels from their homes in the South eminent lawyers, who possess the requisite judicial qualifications, lest they should subject themselves to the undeserved imputation of having submitted to the conditions of personal security insisted on by the Executive Government, and thus lose the confidence of their fellow citizens. Reasons of this character have hitherto prevented me from making nominations to the vacancies in question. I shall, however, proceed to fill them at the earliest practicable moment. The extraordinary docket of the Supreme Court, consequent upon the extraordinary litigation in the Circuit Courts, presents a very serious impediment to the dispatch of business in the Supreme Court. Competent and faithful Judges, who will reside within the districts of the Circuit Courts, and will keep themselves thoroughly informed of the local condition of business therein, can relieve the docket of the Supreme Court of many cases. Such Judges will be prompt to hear motions, and to make preliminary orders in the Circuit Courts, and will frequently be able to put cases in such train for hearing that they will be ripe for decision at the ensuing session of the Supreme Court. Their attendance upon the Circuit Courts will be required only at the periods of holding them, and they will be detained from their homes and other fields of labor only for the brief time necessary for the trial of causes requiring their presence. Such Judges will keep down the accumulation of business in the Supreme Court, and prevent confusion and delay in the administration of justice. I therefore recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of such Judges.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the statute laws with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of the government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which will fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes Many of the acts have been drawn in and with the sufficient caution, so that their provision are often obscure in themselves or in conflict with each other, or at least so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed person to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute laws should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may consist with the fullness and precision of the will of the Legislature, and the perspicuity of its language. This, well done, would, I think, greatly facilitate the labors of those whose duty it is to assist in the administration of the laws, and would be a lasting benefit to the people by placing before them in a more accessible and intelligible from the laws which so deeply concern their interest and their duties. I am informed by some whose opinions I respect that all the Acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten so as to be embraced in one volume or at most two volumes of ordinary and convenient size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and if my suggestion be approved, to devise such plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed. One of unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression in many places of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law; this is the case in whole or in part in all the insurgent States, and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of those States, the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizen of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims, some have estimated it as high as two hundred million dollars, due in a large part from insurgents in open rebellion to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifice in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the government. Under these circumstances I have been urgently solicited to establish by military power courts to administer summary justice in such cases. I thus far declined to do it, not because I had any doubt that the end proposed, the collection of the debts, was just and right in itself, but because I have been unwilling to go beyond the pressure of necessity in the unusual exercise of powers; but the powers of Congress, I suppose, are equal to the anomalous occasion, and therefore I refer the whole matter to Congress, with the hope that a plan may be devised for the administration of justice in all such parts of the insurgent states and territories as may under the control of this government, whether by a voluntary return to allegiance and order, or by the power of our arms. This, however, to be a temporary substitute, and to cease as soon as the ordinary courts can be re-es-tablished in peace. It is important that some more convenient means should be provided, if possible, for the adjustment of claims against the government, especially in view of the increased number by reason of the war. It is as much the duty of government to do prompt justice against itself in favor of citizens as it is to administer the same between private individuals. The investigation and adjudication of claims in their nature belong to the judicial department; it is apparent it will be impossible for Congress will be more than usually engaged for some time to come with great National questions. It was intended by the organization of the Court of Claims mainly to remove this branch of business from the halls of Congress, but while the Court has proved to be an effective and valuable means of investigation, it in a great degree fails to effect the object of its creation, for want of power to make its judgments final. Fully aware of the delicacy, not to say the danger of the subject I commend to your careful consideration, whether this power of making judgments final may not properly be given to the court, reserving the right of appeal on questions of law to the Supreme Court, with such provisions as experience may have shown to be necessary.

I ask attention to the report of the Postmaster General, the following being a summary statement of the condition of the Department. The revenue from all sources, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, including the annual permanent appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars for the transportation of free mail matter, was nine million forty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and forty cents, being about two per cent. less than the revenue for 1860. In the same time the expenditures were thirteen million six hundred and six thousand seven hundred and fifty nine dollars and eleven cents, showing a decrease of more than eight per cent. as compared with those of the previous year and leaving an excess of expenditures over the revenue for the last fiscal year of four million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-one cents. The gross revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1863, is estimated at an increase of four per cent. on that of 1861, making six million six hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars, to which should be added the earning of the depart nent in carrying free matter, viz: seven hundred thousand dollars, making nine million three hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars. The total expenditures for 1863 are estimated at twelve million five hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars, leaving an estimated deficiency of three million one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, to be supplied from the Treasury in addition to the permanent appropriation. The present insurrection shows, I think, that the extension of this District across the Potomac river at the time of establishing the Capital here was eminently wise, an consequently that the relinquishment of that portion of it which lies within the State of Virginia was unwise and dangerous. I submit for your consideration the expediency of requiring the restoration of the original boundaries thereof, through negotiations with the State of Virginia.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with the accompanying documents, exhibits the condition of the several branches of the public business pertaining to the Department. The depressing influence of the insurrection have been especially felt in the operations of the Patent and General Land Offices. The cash receipts from the sale of public lands during the past year have exceeded the expenses of our land system only about two hundred thousand dollars. The sales have been entirely suspended in the Southern States, while the interruptions to the business of the country, and the diversion of large numbers of men from labor to military service have obstructed settlements in the new States and Territories of the Northwest.

The receipts of the Patent Office have declined in nine months about one hundred thousand dollars, rendering a large reduction of the force employed necessary to make itself sustaining. The demand upon the Pension Office will be largely increased by the insurrection. Numerous applications for pensions, based upon the casualities of the existing war have already been made. There is reason to believe that many who are now upon the pension rolls and in receipt of the bounty of the government are in the ranks of the insurgent army, or giving them aid and comfort. The Secretary of the Interior has directed a suspension of the payment of the pensions of such persons upon proof of their disloyalty. I recommend that Congress authorize that officer to cause the names of such persons to be stricken from the pension rolls. The relations of the government with the Indian tribes have been greatly disturbed by the insurrection, especially in the Southern superintendency and in that of New Mexico.—The Indian country South of Kansas is in the possession of insurgents from Texas and Arkansas. Agents of the United States, appointed since the 4th of March for this superintendency, have been unable to reach their posts, while the most of those who were in office before that time have espoused the insurrectionary cause and assume to exercise the powers of agents, by virtue of commissions from the insurrectionists. It has been stated in the public press that a portion of these Indians have been organized as a military force, and are attached to the army of the insurgents. Although the government has no official information upon this subject, letters have been written to the commissioner of Indian Affairs, by several prominent chiefs, giving assurance of their loyalty to the United States, and expressing a wish for the presence of Federal troops to protect them. It is believed that upon the repossession of the country by the Federal forces, the Indians will readily cease all hostile demonstrations and resume their former relations to the government.

Agriculture, confessedly the largest interest of the nation, has not a department nor a bureau, but a clerkship assigned to it in the government. While it is fortunate that this great interest is so dependent in its nature as to not have demanded and extorted more from the government, I respectfully ask Congress to consider whether something more cannot be

Annual reports exhibiting the condition of our agriculture, commerce and manufactures would present a fund of information of great practical value to the country. While I make no suggestion as to details, I venture the opinion that an agricultural and statistical bureau might profitably be organized. The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confined to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of gratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates of vessels eugaged in the trade and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment, and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under the laws, the punishment which is death. The territories of Colorado, Dakotah and Nevada, created by the last Congress have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein, under auspices especially gritifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these Territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels.

I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the Territory. So far, the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the Territories, as it is hoped it will be in future. I commend their interest and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress. I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the interests of the District of Columbia. The insurrection has been the cause of much suffering and sacrifice to its inhabitants, and as they have no representation in Congress, that body should not overlook their just claim upon the Government. At your late session a joint resolution was adopted, authorizing the President to take measures for facilitating a proper representation of the industrial interests of the United States at the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be holden at London the year 1862.

I regret to say I have been unable to give personal attention to this subject—a subject at once so interesting in itself and so extensively and intimately connected with the material prosperity of the world. Through the Secretaries of State and of the Interior a plan or system has been devised and partly matured, and which will be laid before you. Under and by virtue of the act of Congress entitled "an act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes"—approved August 5th, 1861, the legal claims of certain persons to the labor and service of certain other persons have become forfeited and numbers of the latter, thus liberated, are already dependent on the United States and must be provided for in some way. Besides this it is not impossible that some of the States will pass similar enactments for their own benefits respectively, and by operation of which persons of the same class will be thrown upon them for disposal. In such case I recommend that Congress provide for accepting such persons from such States, according to some mode of valuation in lieu pro tanto of direct taxes or upon some other plan to be agreed on with such states respectively, that such persons, on such acceptance by the general Government, be at once declared free, and that in any event, steps be taken for colonizing both classes, or the one first mentioned, if the other shall not be brought into existence, at some place or places in a climate congenial to them. It might be well to consider, whether the free colored people already in the United States could not, so far as individuals may desire, be included in such colonization. To carry out the plan of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years, the questions of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one. With us the power was questioned at first by Mr. Jefferson, who however, in the purchase of Louisiana, yielded his scruples on the plea of great expediency. If it be said that the only legitimate object of acquiring territory is to furnish homes for white men, this measure effects that object, for the emigration of colored men leaves additional room for white men remaining or coming here. Mr. Jefferson, however, placed the importance of procuring Louisiana more on political and commercial grounds than procuring room for population.

On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money, with the acquisition of territory, does not the expendiency amount to absolute necessity that without which the government itself cannot be prepetuated?

The war continues. In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for the purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, in every case, thought it proper to keep the integrity of the union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital military importance to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion, I have adhered to the blockade of the ports held by the insurgents instead of putting in force by proclamation the law of Congress enacted at the late session for closing these ports. So also obeying the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of laws, instead of transcending, I have adhered to the act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, proposed, its propriety will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence, all indispensible means must be employed. We should not be in haste to determine that radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as well as the disloyal, are indispensible. The inaugural address at the beginning of the administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy out of which the insurrection and consequent war have sprung. Nothing now occurs to add or substract to or from the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents. The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peaceably expired with the assault upon Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then is much better defined and more distinct, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents claimed a strong support from north of Mason and Dixon's line, and the friend of the Union were not free from apprehension on that point. This however was soon settled definitely and on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware led off right from the first, Maryland was made to seem against the Union, and our soldiers were assailed, bridges were burned and railroads were torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the capitol. Now her bridges and railroads are repaired and open to the government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people, at a regular election, have sustained the cause of the Union by a larger majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate on any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly, and, I think, unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and, I believe, cannot again be overrun by the insurrectionists. These three States, of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have now an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field for the Union, while of their citizens certainly not more than a third of that number, and they of doubtful whereabouts and doubtful existence, are in arms against it. After a somewhat bloody struggle of months, Winter closes on the Union people of Western Virginia leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1,500 for months dominating the narrow peninsular region constituting the counties of Accomac and Northampton, and known as the eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there have renewed their allegiance and accepted the protection of our old flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionists north of the Potomac, nor east of the Chesepeake. Also we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the southern coast of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island, and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements in behalf of the Union in North Carolina and Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union is advancing steadily southward.

Since your last adjournment Lieut. Gen. Scott has retired from the head of the army. Du-

ring his long life the nation has not been unmindful of his merit, yet on calling to mind how faithfully and brilliantly he has served the country, from a time far back in our history, when few of the now living had been born, and henceforward continually, I cannot but think we are still his debtors. I submit, therefore, for your consideration—what further mark of recognition is due to him and to ourselves as a grateful people. With the retirement of General Scott came the Executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council or country was there so far as known any difference of opinion as to the proper person to be selected. The retiring chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McClellan is, therefore, in a considerable degree the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive, and hence there is better reason to hope he will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by fair implication promised and without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad General is better than two good ones, and the saying is true if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes with each other, and the same is true in all joint operations, wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet, not unfrequently all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control it.

Every day continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principles of popular government, the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In those documents, we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers, except the legislature, boldly advocated with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in the government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In the present position, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed, nor fitting, here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connection, not so hackneyed as most others to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above labor, in the structure of government. It is presumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves: and further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer.

Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruits of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights; nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole laboring community exists within that relation. A few men own capital and that few would labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class; neither work for others nor having others working for them. In most of the southern states a majority of the people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the northern a large majority are neither hirers nor hired. Men, with their families, wives, sons and daughters, work for themselves on their farms, in their houses and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital, that is they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them.

No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this class. Again, as has already been said, there is not, of necessity, any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these States a few years back in their lives were hired laborers. The prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system, which opens the way to all—gives hope to all and consequent energy and progress to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

From the first taking our National Census to the last, are seventy years, and we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was at the beginning. The increase of those other things which men deemed desirable, has been even greater. We thus have at one view what the popular principle applied to government through the machinery of the States and the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3, 1861.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : : : : DEC. 13, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Wood! Wood! Wood!—Subscribers who have contracted with us to bring wood, are hereby notified that we are in need of the article, *now*, and must have it soon, or we cannot take it at all.

☞The report of a battle between 3,000 Unionists under Parson Brownlow, and a body of Secessionists at Morristown, Tennessee, in which the latter were represented as having been routed, is contradicted.

President's Message.

Sensible people have some cause for gratulation in the tone of the first Annual message of President Lincoln. True, it does not come up to that standard of statesmanship which characterized the State papers of the illustrious past, and it is not emphatic and decisive against those extreme measures deprecated by all who hold moderate and reasonable views, still its recommendations are not fanatical, nor even radical, and it holds the balance quite even between the conservative and revolutionary parties of the North. So far as the Message goes, it is better than anything we had expected from a man who so frequently and boldly avowed his sympathy with Abolition. Contrasted with the views recently expressed by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Trumbull and other leading "Republicans," the Message appears moderate, indeed. It is plain that Mr. Lincoln has repented of his sins on the slavery question. He has had an overdose of the medicine prepared by himself and DR. SEWARD for the purgation of the American Republic. He is evidently no longer of the opinion that "this Union cannot permanently endure half free and half slave!" He begins to think that it need not "become all one thing, or all the other!" He is convinced that slave labor can flourish where climatic causes operate almost totally in its favor, and that it is not wholly incompatible with the employments of free men under the same form of government. Mr. Lincoln's conversion to the Democratic theory on this subject, was, doubtless, made under great tribulation of mind and much against the will of the President; but it was inevitable. The calls of inexorable duty haunted him continually, and, dreadful as was the reply, finally fairly slid over the verge of that beloved Chicago Platform. Whether he will be able, finally, to get his feet fairly upon the rock of the Constitution, remains to be seen; but one thing is certain, viz: the President is now walking in the right path, having turned his back upon those abolition advisers who would have chaos come again through the broken flood-gates of Southern slavery. We shall, therefore, not complain on account of some things in the Message, which, in our humble opinion, had better been omitted, nor because the President did not see fit to touch upon topics which seem to us of vital interest to the American people. We can afford to overlook the conciliatory hints to the Abolitionists, and even to forego the satisfaction we would have experienced in reading a convincing justification of the seizure and imprisonment of citizens of loyal States, without process of law, and the forcible suppression of newspapers which chose to differ from the Administration in the settlement of our National troubles. In short we do not find fault with the Message, because the "time is out of joint," and every thing else is "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Practical Abolitionism.

Notwithstanding the apparent hostility of the President and a majority of the Cabinet to the barbarous proposition to arm the slaves and employ them in the pillage and murder of their masters, we find the Abolition element in Congress, headed by Thaddeus Stevens, Owen Lovejoy, Lyman Trumbull and other hot-headed fools, striving with all their might, to rush through Congress a law declaring the freedom of four million negroes held in bondage by rebel masters, and when freed, to place in their hands the weapons of war and elevate them to the level of the Union soldier. Already the Crittenden resolution, which was adopted by the last Congress to set forth the objects of the war, has been repudiated by a deliberate vote of the House. Even our own member, MR. M'PHERSON, who heretofore generally voted with the conservatives, has gone over to the ultra Abolitionists, and voted to lay on the table the motion to re-affirm the Crittenden resolution. Now, how in the name of all that is reasonable, can this benefit the Union cause? Will it make the Border States firmer? Will it win us battles? Will it strengthen our treasury? Will it render us more secure in our lives and property? Alas! no. An act to emancipate the slaves, will either fall still-born upon the negroes of the South, or it will hurl them upon the North for maintenance and support. It will either be a dead letter, or it will affect the Union men of the South as seriously as the Secessionists. Rapine, plunder and desolation will certainly follow the passage of such an act. Even were it possible to colonize the slaves in a foreign region, the sudden uprooting of a social system which has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, would prove the source of inconceivable disaster. We shall, therefore, oppose in the future (as we have in the past) the designs of the Abolitionists. We shall oppose every thing that may have a tendency to bring about the results they desire.—Be it in time of war or in time of peace, four millions of helpless, ignorant Africans shall not be cast upon Northern society, if our humble efforts can prevent it.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....Spring-like, the weather, as we write.

....Pouring in, new subscribers.

....Slow, but not sure—the mails.

....Stale, flat and unprofitable,—the news from the seat of war.

....The article signed "Verax," will appear in our school column next week.

....An ugly "varmint"—that snake seen by certain friends of ours, on "a good occasion."

....Still continues—the slaughter of fat porkers. Mr. Wm. Cook, Blacksmith, killed one on Tuesday last, weighing 581¼ lbs.

....Moved—our school column to the fourth page. "Simon's" lucubrations will be found in that part of our paper for the present.

....Why is Simon Cameron an amalgamationist? Because he wants to embrace regiments of negroes in his arms.

....DEAD.—We regret to learn the death of Patrick Haney, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Cumberland Valley township. Peace to his ashes.

....Capt. D. W. Mullin is at present on a visit to his friends in this county. The Captain looks well and brings a good report from the boys in his command.

....Elegant English—the following sentence from the President's Message; "Nothing more occurs *to add or subtract to or from* the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in that document."

....HARD "CRABS"—those *critters* which passed through our town the other day, evidently "rejected" army horses. They were regular, living, moving (slowly) advertisements for,—"Oats wanted! inquire within."

....The job of building the bridge over Dunning's Creek, near this place, was let by the Commissioners, on Tuesday last, to Mr. B. W. Garretson, for $349,00, Mr. G. to have the privilege of using the timber in the old bridge.

....DEATH OF SOLDIERS.—Two young men named Hyde and Turner, both from the Western end of this county, and members of Capt. Filler's company, died a few days ago. Turner's death took place at Camp Curtin, and Hyde's at Fortress Monroe. Their remains were sent home to their friends.

....STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We are pained to learn that Lieut. Jas. Wishart, brother of Capt. Wishart of Fulton [illegible] was struck by lightning, in his tent, at Camp Nevin, Ky., and injured so seriously as to be unfit for duty. The scabbard at his side was completely fused by the subtle fluid. He is expected home in a few days.

....Three-cornered—the recent contest for Mayor in New York city. The Democrats having 25,000 majority, concluded that there would be no fun without having two candidates and, therefore, divided their forces as nearly equally as possible, so as to give the "Republican" candidate a chance to run in. The vote stood as follows: Fernando Wood, Mozart Dem. 24,174; C. Godfrey Gunther, Tammany Dem., 24,813; Geo. Opdyke, Rep., 25,584. The *Herald* says that Gunther will contest Opdyke's election.

An Appeal to the Ladies of Bedford County.

Having been called upon by the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington, (by a circular addressed to the Loyal Women of America,) asking contributions for the relief and comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors in the Army and Navy; and being desirous of evincing their sympathy, and responding to the call of the Commission, they have appointed a committee to wait upon the members and their lady friends, asking them to encourage their undertaking, and help to relieve the sufferings of the sick and wounded, by contributing whatever they can, whether in money, quilts, blankets, under-shirts, drawers, woolen socks, slippers, jellies, preserves, farina, dried fruits, can fruits, illustrated newspapers, books, and such other articles as may be useful in such cases. Donations of any kind will be received at the Court House—in charge of S. H. Tate. We hope the ladies of the county will all send to this place. The matter is worthy the attention of the charitable and patriotic.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

IMPORTANT ABOUT THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Last Thursday, Gen. CAMERON completed his report and sent it to the printers without submitting it to the inspection of any one. On Sunday last it was completed, and proofs fell into the hands of Gov. SEWARD. He became very much alarmed, and on Monday morning a Cabinet council was called and the President's Message, which had been completed on Sunday night, was also brought up.

After a lengthy discussion it was concluded to keep the Message back until Tuesday, and further consider the question. At another meeting on Monday night, Mr. SEWARD secured an interpolation of his ideas in the President's Message, *verbatim*, and the President's matter was *cut out*. Arranged in this way it was sent in to Congress on Tuesday.

In the meantime, General CAMERON was asked to change or moderate his report. He refused, and up to eleven o'clock P. M., Tuesday, it was thought to be inevitable that either General CAMERON or Governor SEWARD must leave the Cabinet, and an entire recast be made.

The President finally settled it by going to General CAMERON and insisting upon his confining his report to a statement of the past, and not dictate to Congress what they should do! CAMERON insisted that his policy was correct, and must be carried out at once. The President assured him that it did not follow, if he changed his report or left out any of it, that he must necessarily change his policy, but that he could carry it out; only let Congress take hold of the matter first. With this understanding, General CAMERON made an alteration, which we telegraphed you after midnight.

Secretaries WELLES and CHASE both sided with General CAMERON; but WELLES would not make any fight on it, and "would leave it to the President." CHASE, also, would not stand up to the fight, and CAMERON consequently, at the last moment, modified it. In the meantime, it only remains for the Senate and House to dictate what shall be done.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

SENATE.—In the Senate Mr. Rice (Minn.) asked leave to record his vote on the expulsion of Breckinridge, as he was absent yesterday. Leave being granted, he voted yea.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered a resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of Haverhill, Mass., that the slaves of rebels be liberated unconditionally, and the slaves of Union men on fair payment.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the disasters at Bull's Run and Edwards Ferry.

Mr. Lane (Kansas) moved to amend and insert Springfield, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington.

Mr. Chandler hoped that the resolution would not be amended.

Mr. Lane said that a man entitled to honor perished at Wilson Creek, and perished because he was not relieved when he could have been. The people want to know why the gallant Lyon was sacrificed? Why regiments were sent to Cairo instead of to the relief of Gen. Lyon, and why the army moved at a snail's pace to reinforce Mulligan? The people wanted names, and, in his opinion, would not have to look far for the man who permitted the sacrifice of Gen. Lyon.

Mr. Lane's amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Grimes offered a substitute, to appoint a committee of two members of the Senate, and three members of the House, to investigate the causes of all the disasters to our arms.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the subject was posponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to take up the resolution to investigate the case of Colonel Miles. He said that the court of inquiry found that Colonel Miles was intoxicated to a certain extent, enough to justify Colonel Richardson to apply the epithet to him, but not enough to remove him from his command. He wanted all the facts of the case to go to the people. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) introduced his bill for confiscating property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels.

He said the bill provides for the absolute and complete forfeiture, forever, to the United States of every species of property, real or personal; wherever situated within the United States, belonging to persons beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or beyond the reach of civil process, in the ordinary mode of [illegible] sent rebellion, who during its existence shall take up arms against the United States, or in any wise aid or abet the rebellion. This forfeiture to be enforced against property in the rebellious districts through the military power, and against property in other portions of the United States, in which the judicial power is not obstructed by the rebellion, through the individual seized and forfeited, be subject to the just claims of loyal creditors, to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens despoiled of property by the rebellion, and to defray expenses incurred in its suppression.

The bill also forfeits the claim of all rebels, and those who give them aid and comfort, to the persons they hold in slavery—declares the slaves thus forfeited, free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such as may be willing to go to some tropical country, where they may have the protection of the Government, and be secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen. The property belonging to traitors or those giving them aid or comfort, who may be convicted by judicial tribunals, to be forfeited on their conviction. The real estate for life and the personal property forever.

Mr. Trumbull argued at some length in support of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clark (N. H.) gave notice that he should offer an amendment to the Fugitive Slave bill.

The Senate then went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced that the vacancies in several of the standing committees have been filled, as follows:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Hooper and Maynard; on the Judiciary—Mr. Wilson; on Territories—Mr. Shiel, on Indian Affairs—Mr. Phelps, (Cal.,); on Public Buildings—Mr. Blair, (Va.,); on Military Affairs—Mr. Dunn: Committee on the Establishment of a Western Armory—Mr. Kellogg, (Ill.,); on the Pacific Railroad—Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Gurley (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the committee on the Judiciary to inquire if a censorship of the press had been established in this city, and if so, by whose authority, and by whom it is now controlled, and report if such censorship has not been used to restrain wholesome political criticism and discussion, while its professed and laudable object has been to withhold from the enemy information in relation to the movements of the army.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) submitted a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the President's message to the appropriate standing committees.

Mr. Arnold (Ill.) moved that the part relating to the defences and fortifications of the great lakes and harbors, be referred to a select committee of nine members. The question was debated whether it should be thus referred, or to the Committee on Military Affairs. It was contended on one side that the great West and Northwest should not be ignored, and on the other side, that the subject of defence concerned not a section, but the entire country.

The question was finally referred to a select committee by ten majority.

The resolutions of Mr. Stevens, as thus amended, were adopted.

Mr. Blair (Mo.) introduced a resolution referring that portion of the message in relation to the colonization of slaves taken from armed rebels to a select committee of seven members; which was adopted in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, but was afterwards rejected by the House.

Mr. Lovejoy (Ill.) introduced a bill proposing to repeal all laws requiring passes to persons of color going Northward. Referred to the Committee for the district of Columbia.

Mr. Hickman (Pa.) introduced a bill providing for a Board of Commissioners to revise and codify the general statutes of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

AN ATTACK ON FORT PULLASKI EXPECTED.—GENERAL FLOYD'S COMMAND.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.

A despatch from Savannah in the Richmond papers of yesterday, dated the 4th inst., says:—

"Sixteen of the ships of the enemy are now inside the bar and an attack on Fort Pulaski is hourly expected."

The Richmond *Despatch* of yesterday says that it is currently reported that General Floyd's command has been ordered to another important post for duty.

A telegram dated Nashville, 3d inst., says that General Floyd has fallen back to within thirty miles of the Virginia and East Tennesee railroad.

REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Our latest advices from the South are that Gen. Price has moved a part of his force from Osceola, to a point five miles distant, where he has established his headquarters. Gen. Rains' command remained at Osceola.

A train of fifty wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies for general Price's army, passed unmolested within fifteen miles of this place on Monday last.

There are four regular recruiting offices in Lexington enlisting recruits for Gen. Price's army. A meeting was held there last Friday, at which several prominent secessionist spoke, urging a united effort in behalf of the rebels. Similar meetings have been held in Clay, Ray and other river counties and subscriptions for money, clothing, &c., are in circulation.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, but it is believed to be a fact that Saline County, Claib Jackson's residence, in July last, authorized the Commissioners to raise $100,000 to be expended for the benefit of Gen. Price's army.

Other counties along the Missouri River are believed to have done the same thing.

It is stated on good authority that when Price was besieging Lexington a delegation of citizens was sent to him from Saline county with an urgent request that he would not allow his army to enter that county, which was complied with. The reason of this request was because of the great fear entertained by the inhabitants of the county of the plundering propensities of Price's rebels.

The counties along the Missouri River, west of Jefferson City, are the richest in the State, and have furnished nearly as many men and as much means in behalf of the rebellion as the balance of the State. They have been almost entirely exempt from marauders, and have never been visited by Federal troops.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.

In the Legislature to-day E. T. Burns (disunion) of Owen County, offered a series of resolutions, including a demand on the Federal Government for the return to Kentucky of Ex-Gov. Moorehead, and other political prisoners, and affirming that the President's Message foreshadowed the impossibility of preserving or reconstructing the Federal Union, which were referred to the Commitee on Federal Relations.

The Union members to-night are holding a caucus to agree upon resolutions regarding the present state of affairs, which will probably be offered to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.

Several letters from Somerset and Stanford, dated the 5th inst., have just been received. They say that the Federal forces under Gen. Schoeff have been compelled to retreat this side of Somerset, and the rebels, 10,000 strong, have crossed Cumberland river, and are marching on Somerset. Men, woman and children are leaving Somerset in every possible conveyance, and rushing into Stanford.

The Stanford people think that Gen. Schoeff should be reinforced, and the Democrat editorially thinks that Gen. Schoeff's purpose in falling back on Somerset is to catch Zollicoffer in a trap.

The Commercial's Frankfort dispatch says the conduct of the President in modifying Secretary Cameron's report, and the confidence which is placed in Generals McClellan, Buell and Halleck, are having influence to calm the anxiety of the Union men. If the Government adopts the policy of Mr. Cameron, it would demoralize, if not destroy, the Union party in Kentucky.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.

Memphis papers of the 5th inst., contain a despatch from Richmond, announcing the appointment of General Heath, of Virginia, to the command of the Department of Missouri, thus virtually superseding General Price.

Some papers say there is great excitement at Nashville in regard to the drafting of troops.

Some ten thousand additional troops have arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, since the battle of Belmont. The rebel troops are rapidly concentrating there, and they declare that seventy-five thousand men cannot take the position.

A telegram from East Pensacola reports that the Federal fleet is off Horn Island.

New Jersey Redeemed.

The Democrats of New Jersey made a clean sweep at the recent election. They not only elected a majority of the Legislature, but rolled up a majority of 9,474 in the State! This is considerable of a change since the election of Old Abe in 1860. The people are becoming satisfied that these new fangled notions about niggers are not suited to this great nation, and that the Democratic party is, after all, the only party fit to govern this country. New Jersey has taken the lead in repudiating the Black Republican party. "Bully for her!"

Wisconsin Coming.

The Chicago *Tribune* concedes that the Legislature of Wisconsin is Democratic by ten majority. Lincoln had more than twenty thousand in the State.

Illinois Too!

The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* publishes a complete list of the members elected to the Constitutional Convention in that State. There are *fifty-two* Democrats to twenty-three Republicans, being more than two to one. In alluding to the result the *Register* says:

"It is a forcible commentary upon the present state of public opinion in Illinois, and the idle clatter of the Republican journals of the State, which have incessantly contended that nothing but sympathy with secession was at the foundation of Democratic determination to maintain the organization of the Democratic party of the State. If these journals have spoken truly, then a large majority of the people of Illinois are Secessionists, and have confided the business of one of the most important political bodies ever elected in the State to the hands of sympathisers with treason! giving them two to one over the party of self-constituted "only pure patriots." While it places the assumptions of the latter class in ridiculous light, putting popular condemnation upon their presumptuous arrogance, it tells that the people of Illinois, in this hour of the country's day of sore trial, have confidence in the Democratic party as such and are willing to confide to it the remodeling of their fundamental law, which, probably, is to be the rule of their public action for twenty or more years to come. It tells further of the popular distrust of the powers that be, State and National—of returning reason among the masses of the people as to their public affairs. It tells that they are casting about for a remedy, and that they are looking to the Democratic party for it. It tells that the disbandment of the Democracy is a preposterous idea—that it "still lives," a working institution for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution that we have hitherto thrived and prospered under."

A THING OF BEAUTY, IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the skin free and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousand of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is to carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all diseases of mankind—when it is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever or inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body designed by our Creator.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

To Consumptives.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a very few weeks by a very simple remedy after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the Advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings County New York.

[3 months.]

$25! EMPLOYMENT $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

—DIED—

HULL.—Near Schellsburg, Nov. 25, Hannah Hull, in the 17th year of her age.

SHAWLIS.—In Pleasantville, Oct. 6, Mrs. Hester Shawlis, in the 36th year of her age.

STIVER.—On the 19th Nov., John Wesley, son of David and Mary Stiver, of Bedford township. He was born January 24, 1847, and was therefore not quite fifteen years old, when called away from earth by the stroke of death. Many interesting traits of character had already exhibited their embryo forms in the brief history of this lovely boy; and the fond parents, as well as numerous friends, had watched these buddings of hope with the deepest solicitude and interest, and had looked forward to their beautiful expansion in coming manhood, with the most cheering anticipations. But, alas! this bud of promise has, in the mysterious, yet ever gracious, providence of God, failed of expansion, at least on earth. And yet, it blooms still: not indeed in the domestic enclosure, but in the Eden above, where it shall blossom and flourish forever.

A Father's hand is in this blow,
His love illumes our night,
And though a stream has ceased to flow,
The fountain's still in sight. S. K.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers; all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Executors.

Dec. 13.—6t.*

STRAY STEER.—Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Napier township, about the first of June last, a White Spotted Steer, supposed to have been a year old last spring, no ear marks except a slit in the right ear, apparently torn by a dog. The owner is requested to prove his property and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH SOUSER.

December 13.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—
The undersigned, appointed Auditor in the case of Simon L. Shafer vs. Adam Ferguson, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 110, of November Term, 1861, will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, at 1 o clock P. M., when and where all interested may attend.
JOHN PALMER,
Dec. 13. Auditor.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH,
A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,
And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.
Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.
Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.
This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.
ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price 25 cents per box.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTHACHE DROPS
FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.
It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B HURD'S
NEURALGIA PLASTERS,
FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.
They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.
Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters
never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price, only 15 cents each.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.
Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.
Dec. 13—1y

CASH STORE.—
The undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and he will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.
Sept. 27, 1861. P. A. REED.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.
The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.
JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.
FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.
DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Boarding $1,50 per week.
Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.
For circular containing full particulars address
OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals.
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.—
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will expose to public sale on the premises in St. Clairsville, on TUESDAY, 31st of DECEMBER, inst., the Real Estate of Eve Ann Little, dec'd., consisting of Two Lots of ground numbered in plan of said town, 7 and 8, adjoining David Wetzell, George Heinsling, Peter Amick and Sill's heirs, fronting on Main street, and having thereon erected a Two Story Frame House, a Log Frame House and Stable.
This property contains a never failing spring of of water, and has also good fruit on it.
☞ Terms made known on day of Sale.
O. E. SHANNON,
Dec. 6, 1861. Adm'r.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM.
A NEW REMEDY,
A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR
ACUTE RHEUMATISM,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;
No matter } HOW STUBBORN,
PROPYLAMINE } HOW LONG STANDING,
WILL CONQUER IT,
WILL CURE IT.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.
DOCTORS READ,
DOCTORS EXAMINE,
DOCTORS TRY IT.
THE BEST TESTIMONY,
BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
DOCTORS KNOW IT,
PATIENTS BELIEVE IT,
TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.
(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)
MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!
MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.
Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!
MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.
In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*
He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.
This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.
I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.
A FAVORABLE VERDICT.
JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th, which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.
For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.
If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.
☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Proyplamine,
(Continued in next column)

THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.
Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.
Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6, '61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

BREAKERS AHEAD!—
The time having arrived, (Dec, 1st) when the accounts of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., were to be settled, those who have not done so, must not think hard if stringent measures are resorted to. "A stitch in time saves nine!"
J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Dec. 6.

Roses.
Perpetual Bloomers, in bloom now, suitable for house and winter blooming, at LYNCH'S Nursery.
DWARF PEAR TREES at Lynch's Nursery.
GRAPE ROOTS, from 1 to 4 years old, finest kinds, at LYNCH'S.
Oct. 3, '61.

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'
To be sold for cash or produce only.
P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.
The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:
"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"
Oct 25, '61. P. A. REED,

NOTICE—
Is hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors of the county of Bedford, and also the collectors of the different Townships and Boroughs of said county, that they are required to meet at the public house of Col. John Hafer in Bedford, on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A M., for the purpose of auditing the Military accounts of said county, when and where collectors can have legal exonerations and abatements made.
LEMUEL EVANS,
Brigadier Gen. 1st Brigade, 16th Div. P. M.
Brigadier General's office,
November 20, 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—
Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,
F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement
JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Oct. 25, 1861. Admrs.

GET OUT OF DEBT.
Keep out of debt.—
To "get out of debt," commence by paying Wm. Hartley what you owe him.
To "keep out of debt," buy your Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Oil, Paint, &., &c., from Hartley, for CASH. His prices are reduced to the lowest margin, he having adopted the cash and produce system.
Iron, of all kinds very low, Nails very low, by the keg. Best transparent Coal Oil, free from smell, only 20cts per qt.
Call and get a catalogue of the goods he keeps and hear his prices.
Wm Hartley takes this method of returning thanks to the public for their patronage, and particularly to those who pay promptly. All such will be favored when they request it.
If you want goods cheap for cash, call at Hartley's If you want long trust call elsewhere.
All kinds of approved produce taken in exchange for goods.

WIND MILL, OR GRAIN FAN,
An excellent new Double Screen, *Warranted* "Waterloo Grain Fan," for Sale at HARTLEY'S.
Aug. 2, 1861.

THE WAR COMMENCED!!
TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!!
THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!
The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.
Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.
WILLIAM COOK.
April 19.

READ! READ! READ!
WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.
Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.
J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.
Don t fail to call.

STATEMENT,
SHOWING the aggregate amount of assessment and valuation of the several Boroughs of Bedford County, together with the amount of Taxes assessed thereon, agreeably to the provisions of the 11th Section of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, A. D. 1842.

DISTRICTS:	Seated Lands.	Unseated Lands.	Seated Lots.	Unseated Lots.	Horses.	Cattle.	Money at Interest.	Pleasure Carriages.	Furniture over $200	Trades and Occupations.	Offices above $200.	Value of Watches.	Public Hacks.	Aggregate value for State and County purposes.	County tax at 3 mills.	State tax at 2½ mills.
Bedford Borough,			165,725	6,795	5,095	1,128	15,750	4,600	2,115		13,161	1,115	1,305	216,789	1083.94	541.97
Bedford Tp.	222,455	13,288	2,400		15,310	5,390	4,950	3,000	4,080	3,880		90	70	274,568	1372.84	686.42
Bloody Run Bor.	2,742		25,313		1,852	824	4,952		344			140		35,770	178.85	89.42
Broad Top Tp.	99,613	49,271	11,295		2,555	1,355				2,285		130		166,504	832.52	416.26
Colerain "	154,744	6,669			9,221	3,122	8,958		1,955	944				186,313	931.56	465.78
Cumb. Valley "	142,078	6,507			10,510	3,650	3,635		1,000	4,444				176,666	883.33	441.66
Harrison "	56,372	339			4,730	1,592	800		781					64,609	323.04	161.52
Hopewell "	61,000	2,402	425		5,085	1,358	2,280		320					72,870	364.35	182.17
Juniata "	89,563		1,977		5,102	3,406	2,730		560					103,338	516.69	258.34
Liberty "	44,857	455	627		2,750	1,130				2,275				52,094	260.47	130.23
Londonderry "	87,169	100	305		8,527	2,591	200		550	740				100,182	500.91	250.45
Monroe "	79,691	6,710	4,886		11,816	4,180	100		470	197				108,050	540.25	270.12
Napier "	167,399	2,432	1,243		4,010	2,705	3,900		661	450				182,799	913.95	456.97
Providence E. "	76,460	2,246			6,638	2,906			355	2,053				90,658	453.29	226.64
Prov. W. "	63,654	1,790			4,295	2,030	300		460					72,531	362.65	181,32
Schellsburg Bor.	80	5,505	20,465	760	820	432			615	1,850				30,527	152.63	76 31
Snake Spring Tp.	172,885	6,983	10,725	429	12,523	5,551	2,774		2,480	2,300		130		217,780	1088.90	544.45
Southampton "	91,338	1,389	690		5,335	1,690	3,169		1,161			50		104,822	524 11	262.05
St. Clair "	77,267	2,213	425		7,367	2,965	910		125	500				91,772	458.86	229.43
Union "	115,763	1,146	1,427	177	7,560	2,800	5,980		380	1,750		60		136,983	684.91	342.45
Woodberry M. "	253,510	11,680	14,215		10,935	3,502	6,900		1,899	5,205				307,846	1539.23	769.61
Woodberry S. "	201,803	8,021	4,936		8,215	2,976	17,570		1,798	1,554		80		246,163	1230.81	615.40

SPECIAL STATE TAX.—Offices over $200, 2 per cent on every dollar thereof, President Judges excepted. Pleasure Carriages, trades and occupations and public hacks 1 per cent on every dollar thereof. Gold lever and other gold watches of equal value, one dollar each, other gold watches and silver lever watches 75 cents each, all other watches of the value of $20 and upwards fifty cents.

I certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate amount of the assessment and valuation of the several objects and things made taxable by the laws of the Commonwealth, for County and State purposes, according to the return of the several Borough and Township assessments, and published by authority of an Act of the General Assembly, entitled, "an Act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government, &c.," passed the 27th day of July, 1842. And that the Commissioners have appointed Monday, the 9th day of December, 1861, for determining whether any of the valuations of the assessors have been made below a just rate, according to the meaning and intention of said Act,
By order of the Commissioners,
Commissioners' Office, November 29, 1861. H. NICODEMUS, Clerk,

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, at the late residence of Sarah Sparks, dec'd., in West Providence township, county aforesaid, on Saturday, 28th December, next the following Real Estate, late the property of Sarah Sparks dec'd., to wit: One tract of land, situate in the township aforesaid, within two miles of the town of Hamilton at the junction of the Plank road and Bedford Railroad, three miles of the Borough of Bloody Run, and one mile of the Chambersburg turnpike, adjoining lands of John Reilly, Thomas Richey, Joseph Sleighter, and others, containing 153 ACRES, more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-storied FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected. All the improvements have been made within eight years, and the land, which is under a fine state of cultivation, has been recently cleared. A fine spring, of never failing water is on the premises, near the house.
Sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day.
Terms made known on day of Sale.
☞ For further particulars address Col. Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or the undersigned, living near the premises.
JOSEPH FISHER,
Dec. 6, 1861. Executor.

STRAY STEER.—
Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 16th of November last, a white and red spotted steer, with a notch in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
Dec. 6. FRANCIS BEARD.

CAUTION.—
Whereas my wife, Maria, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby caution all persons not to harbor her, or trust her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts contracted by her from and after this date. JOHN McFARLAND.
St. Clair tp., Dec. 6, 1861.-3t.

CHEAP GOODS.
MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Merientigue Silks, at 56½ cts. per yard.
Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.
A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.
Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash
N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.
S. E. SIGAFOOS.
Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE,
OF REAL ESTATE.
THE subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, on Saturday the 21st day of December next, all that lot or parcel of land, late the property of Joseph Keagy and Barbara his wife, viz:
Seventeen Acres,
More or Less, of Limestone Land,
adjoining lands of G. R. Barndollar, Joseph Bossler, and others. Said land is all cleared, and has thereon erected, a story and a half log dwelling house, a frame stable and saw mill.
There is also, a fine bearing young orchard on the place.
TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.
JOSEPH M. SHOENFELT.
Guardian of the minor children
BARBARA KEAGY.
November 22, 1861.—ts.

VARIETY STORE.
The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her
New and Elegant
assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS: Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.
The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.
Nov. 15—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
Come one, come all, I wish to tell
You where the cheapest goods they sell
('Tis not less true that *I* have said it:)
SHOEMAKER'S is the place: "Tis well!"—
To buy for cash, or four months credit.

So when you feel inclined to buy,
Just stop at Job's your luck to try,
And if his terms will please you;
You'll find his goods are never high
And of your cash he'll "ease you."
THE POET-CLERK.
Oct. 18, '61.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The "old cred", no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.
Nov. 1, '61. A. B. KRAMER & Co.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!
The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!
100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!
different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.
Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best
OIL FOR MACHINES!
and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.
Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.
Nov. 5.

TO BUILDERS.—
The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.
F. D. BEEGLE

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.
ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of TEZICO, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.
The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.
It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from
IMPURE BLOOD!
The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.
These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a
CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,
Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.
Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.
Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy.		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!
Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.
☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezicans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.
Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.
B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.
☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜
For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. S. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford, Pa.
Jan. 11, 1860.-1y.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!
A large stone and frame grist mill at Millville, two miles west of Bedford, on the Pittsburg turnpike. The mill contains three run of burrs, and one pair chopping stones. The mill-wright work is of the latest improved plan, with smut machine, &c. Seven acres of land belong to the property.—The improvements are, the miller's house, small tenant house, stables, &c. This property, known as the "Mills property," is desirable on account of its locality, its water power and the large scope of country which it commands.
ALSO,
106 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.
ALSO,
Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.
ALSO,
A house and lot of ground in Clearville.
ALSO,
Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.
ALSO,
A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.
ALSO,
100 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.
ALSO,
Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.
ALSO.
Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*
Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.
Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of
GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,
EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.
Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.
My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.
The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.
All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by back or otherwise.
For further information address a few lines to
T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

LADIES, READ THIS!
NEW MILLINERY STORE.—
Mrs E. V. Mowry has just returned from the city, with a new stock of fashionable Fall and Winter goods; such as BONNETS, FLATS, RIBBONS, PLUMES, FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, LACES, &c., &c. VELVETS, of all colors, and VELVET RIBBON of all widths.
Corded Silks, and Silks of every variety.
Ladies' dress caps, black and white.
Also, Zephyrs and Shetland
Wool, of all shades.
Sewing silk of all colors. All nos. and colors of spool cotton. All cheap for cash.
Ladies, call and examine for yourselves.—Store on East Pitt st., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's
Bedford, Oct. 18 '61.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Friends of education who wish to enlighten the public on the subject of teaching the "young idea how to shoot," are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "Bedford Gazette."

PROGRAMME OF THE BEDFORD COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual meeting of the Bedford County Teacher's Association will convene at Bedford, Monday, December 23rd 1861, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to continue in session till Saturday noon. Lectures will be delivered by the following persons, on the subjects opposite their respective names.

Prof. J. W. Dickerson.—Theory and Practice of Teaching.

George Sigafoos, Co. Supt.,—Responsibilities of Teachers.

Prof. C. H. Gere, The Coming Educator, and his Work.

John Palmer, Science—Its Influence on the History of the World.

J. G. Clarkson.—Common Schools.

S. H. Tate.

H. W. Fisher.

Essays will be read by the following persons: D. M. Wonders, E. F. Barnet, E. F. Kerr, J. C. Geyer, John Kinsel, J. E. Satterfield, T. B. Cessna, Wilson Sparks, C. P. Calhoun, Uriah Blackburn, J. A. De Forest, S. Geisler, Chas. Long, A. Cober, Misses S. E. Montgomery, L. C. Arnold, E. P. Blackburn, Mollie Tobias, S. E. Younkin, H. Evans, M. E. Allison, and M. A. Williams.

The following subjects have been suggested as proper ones for discussion during the sessions of the Association:

The best methods of conducting Teachers, Institutes.

Ought corporal punishment to be prohibited in the Common Schools by law?

Ought the teacher to be responsible for the conduct of his pupils, on their way to and from school?

What degree of scholarship should entitle the teacher to a Professional Certificate?

Are school exhibitions, as now conducted in this county, beneficial?

How can a uniform and reliable standard of professional attainment be secured throughout the State?

Is the system of taxation for school purposes, now established by law, just?

Does the teacher exert a greater influence in forming the character of his pupils than the parent?

Should the right of suffrage be granted to persons unable to read and write?

Should the parent be compelled by law to educate his children?

Should physical training be made a part of common school education?

Is six hours too long for the school day?

Ought pupils to be required to study out of school?

Teachers from all sections of the county are earnestly requested to be present. As the School Department has instructed County Superintendents to make it incumbent upon all applicants for first class certificates, to attend teachers' institutes, interest alone should demand their presence. But duty, and the interests of their profession require of them, that they attend this important gathering of teachers. Let this be the best Institute ever held in Bedford County; and we know that we have the material to make it such. Let none remain at home.

Arrangements will be made, as heretofore, for the entertainment of teachers while attending the Institute.

J. GILBERT FISHER,
Chairman Business Committee.

Bedford, Nov. 26th 1861.

THE PROGRAMME.

At the request of the Chairman of the Business Committee, we, to-day, re-publish the programme for the annual meeting of the Bedford co. Teachers' Association. We hope that every teacher will read it, and that those whose names occur on it as lecturers or essayists, will come fully prepared to perform the several duties assigned them. Let no one, who has been placed on duty, remain away. We hear good reports from the teachers of the different districts of the county, and anticipate an interesting meeting. The programme is a good one, and the subjects for discussion are full of interest. We hope that the teachers will prepare themselves on the latter, and thus make the sessions of the Association both interesting and profitable.

The deteriorating influence which the war, no doubt, exerts on all educational matters, should induce those who are now standing on the watch-towers of Education, to labor the harder and more incessantly to keep up a deep feeling of interest in the cause which they have espoused. Let the teachers remember this; and let there be such a gathering of them at the time and place designated in the programme, as shall astonish the "oldest inhabitant."

S. S.

☞The teachers of Bedford tp. met at the Boydstown school house, on Saturday, Dec. 7th and organized a Township Institute. The following officers were elected: Pres. John G. Fisher, Vice Pres. John Getty, Sec. John Blymire, Critic, H. W. Fisher. The Institute will meet again on Saturday, Dec. 21st, at Fetter's school house. Subject for discussion: Should the parent be compelled by law to educate his children? S. Geisler was appointed to report on Penmanship.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

Aug. 23, '61

NEW GROCERY.—CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, 'Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber hereby offers at Private Sale, two Brick Dwelling Houses, situate in the Town of Bloody Run. Both Houses are new and in good order, the Lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JNO. M'ELHENNY.

June 21,-tf.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress.
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres—in music. Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Oct., 17 18 16. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and systmestic, are here made prominent objects of donation. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALL PRIVATE FAMILIES AND HOTEL Keepers should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities.

For sale at the Drug and Book Store of
Aug. 30. Dr. B. F. HARRY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm and name of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will be in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker for settlement, until the first of December next, after which they will be placed in the hands of the proper officer for collection. J. M. SHOEMAKER,
Oct. 18, JOSHUA SHOEMAKER.

UNION HOTEL,—BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon coxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horse and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for *GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING* MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRK, PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believed the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and struck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affects have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it is now of the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL—AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER, Proprietor.

Aug. 1, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—Just receiveand sale for dby

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash,

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT.."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON.'

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I tke much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

DENTISTRY.

C. M. NICHOLS,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations required in his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, C. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections mad and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

CESSNA & SHANNON—HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,* BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,* BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21.'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

H. L. GODBOLD, TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, *BROADWAY, NEW YORK.*

BOARD REDUCED TO $2 PER DAY.

Since the opening of this vast and commodious Hotel, in 1854, it has been the single endeavor of the proprietors to make it the most sumptuous, convenient and comfortable home for the citizen and stranger on this side the Atlantic.

And whatever has seemed likely to administer to the comfort of its guests they have endeavored, without regard to cost, to provide, and to combine all the elements of individual and social enjoyment which modern art has invented, and modern taste approved; and the patronage which it has commanded during the past six years is a gratifying proof that their efforts have been appreciated.

To meet the exigencies of the times, when all are required to practice the most rigid economy, the undersigned.

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF BOARD TO TWO DOLLARS PER DAY,

at the same time abating none of the luxuries with which their table has hitherto been supplied.

TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

Sept. 13th, '61. 3m.